Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 37. VOL. VI.] LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1820. [VOL. XXXIV

TERMS OF THE

Kentucky Gazette,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

By I. T. CAVINS.

☞ *The price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum,* PAID IN ADVANCE, *or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. All new subscribers must in every instance be paid in advance.*

☞ *The* TERMS OF ADVERTISING *in this paper, are,* FIFTY CENTS *for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and* TWENTY-FIVE CENTS *for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.*

☞ *All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES

WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorised by law to cause certain lands of the United States to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, president of the United States, do hereby declare & make known, that public sales for the disposal, agreeably to law, of certain lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Mondays in August and October next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Delaware, being 45 townships and fractional townships, viz:

August Sale.

Townships 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6,	S. of range	14
1, 3, 4, 5 and 6,		15
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6,		16
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6,		17

October Sale.

Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4,	south of range	9
1, 2, 3 and 4,		10
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5,		11
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5,		12
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5,		13

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Piqua, being 33 townships and fractional townships.

At Brookville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Brookville, being 36 townships and fractional townships.

At Jeffersonville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in August next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Jeffersonville, being 27 townships and fractional townships.

At Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in September next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Terre Haute, being 43 townships and fractional townships.

At Edwardsville, Illinois, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Edwardsville, being 38 townships and fractional townships.

At Arkansas, in the territory of Arkansas, on the first Mondays of August and October next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Arkansas, being 53 townships and fractional townships, viz:

August Sale.

Townships 5, 7, 9 and 10,	S. of R.	19,	west. of 5th principal Meredian
5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10	do.	20,	do
6, 7, 8 and 9	do.	21,	do
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14	do.	22,	do

October Sale.

Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14,			south of range 23, west of 5th principal meredian
8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14	do.	24	do
9, 10, 11, 12 and 13	do.	25	do
9, 10, 11 and 12	do.	26	do
9, 10 and 11	do.	27	do
9 and 10	do.	28	do
9 and 10	do.	29	do

At Jackson, in Missouri, on the second Monday in September next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Cape Girardeau, being thirty-five townships and fractional townships.

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in November next, for the lands in the Military Bounty tract, (north of the Missouri river,) which could not be distributed to soldiers, being chiefly quarter sections and fractions, too small or too large for bounty lots.

At Cahaba, in Alabama, on the first Monday in November next, for the lots in the towns of Claiborne and Jackson, and for townships 12 and 17 in range 20, and for township 18 in range 19, which were advertised but not offered for sale in March 1819.

Each sale shall continue three weeks and no longer; and each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order. The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will, as usual, be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth day of April, in the year 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week, till the 1st of November next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 17th of March, 1820, entitled "An act to authorise the President of the United States to appoint a Receiver of the public monies and Register of the Land Office for the district of Lawrence county in the Arkansas territory," it is enacted, that any person, having a claim to a right of pre-emption within the said district, shall make known his claim and location, according to the provision of the laws now in force, to the Register at least six weeks before the time to be designated by the President of the United States for issuing patents to the soldiers of the late army, entitled to bounty land in said district:

Therefore I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby designate the fourth Monday of November next, as the time at which patents as aforesaid shall commence to issue.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth of April 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas by an act of congress passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi Territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorized to cause certain lands to be sold:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Huntsville, in Alabama, for the disposal (according to law) of the following lands, viz:

On the 2d Monday in October next, for the sale of townships 10 and 13, in range 2, E.; townships 9, 10, 11, and 14, in range 3, E.; townships 9, 10, and 14, in range 4, E.; thwnships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 5, E.; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6, E.; and township 12, in range 7, E. Also, the lands in the tract commonly called Colbert's reserve.

On the 1st Monday in December next, for the sale of townships 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 3, W.; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6 and 7, W.; townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 8, W.; townships 12, 13, 14, in range 9, W.; townships 13, and 14, in range 10, W.; and township 14, in range 11, W.; Also, the lands adjoining the town of Marathon, which have not been offered for sale, except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township, and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 22d day June 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

JOSIAH MEIGS, *Commissioner of the Ceneral Land Office.* 27-1Nov.

Benjamin Ayres,

(Sign of the Cross Keys, Main-street,)

HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former stock the following

GROCERIES,

Imperial, and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Best GREEN COFFEE,
LOAF & LUMP SUGARS, PEPPER, &c.
ALSO—A few dozen PORT WINE,
Holland Gin, Cogniac Brandy.
West India Rum. Madeira Wine.
Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased elsewhere.

HE CONTINUES TO KEEP AT THE ABOVE STAND, A

House of Entertainment,

For the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, where every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their custom. Those who wish to partake of the finest

OYSTERS,

Cooked in the best and most approved style, would do well to call as above.

9-6m Lexington, July 27, 1820

HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND,

Given for Hemp,

Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of JAMES KEENS, dec'd. on Water street. HENRY WATT.

Lexington, February 5, 1819—tf

Sugar, Salt, Nails &c.

THE subscribers have received per the *STEAM BOAT FAYETTE*—

ORLEANS SUGAR, in Barrels,
SHAD and MACKAREL,
ALLUM and Liverpool SALT,
CUT NAILS, of all sizes.

And are in expectation of receiving within a few days, a choice collection of SUMMER GOODS, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices.

TILFORD & TROTTER.

Lexington, June 20, 1820.—3t

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on Friday night last, a NEGRO MAN SLAVE, named TOM. He is near six feet high, black skin, handsome form and features, well made and stout, about twenty-four years of age. He can read and perhaps write. As he is well supplied with clothes, it is quite uncertain what he has on; amongst other articles, he has a handsome blue cloth coat. It is probable that he has taken a young SORREL MARE belonging to the subscriber. The Mare is only three years old, large and tolerably well made—has rather heavy jaws, trots but cannot pace.

For the recovery of the Slave and Mare, or either of them, an adequate reward shall be given. C. HUMPHREYS.

June 29, 1820—25tf

Travellers and Others

ARE informed, they can be accommodated at

B. Gaines's Boarding House,

ON Market-street, between the Episcopal Church and the Public Square, by the Day, Week, or Single Meal, viz:

Boarding & lodging by the Week,	$4 50
By the Day,	87½
Dinner,	37½
Breakfast or Supper,	25

Horse, Livery Stable prices.

Lexington, June 22, 1820.—3t

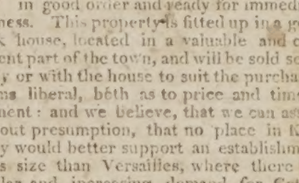
WOOL.

I WILL give the highest price for clean common country WOOL, in KENTUCKY STATE PAPER, delivered at the Factory or to John Bryan & Son, Saddlers.

THOS. ROYLE.

Kexington, May 20, 1820.—22tf

LIVERY STABLES.



I AM happy to announce to my friends and the public generally, that I have, at a great expense rebuilt my

Livery Stables,

In a manner superior to any in the State, and upon the same ground on which they formerly stood. I respectfully solicit the patronage of my former customers and the public generally. I shall endeavour and hope to give satisfaction to all who may call.

WILLIAM BOWMAN.

Lexington, May 29, 1820—22tf

Tanning & Skin Dressing.

THE subscriber has for Sale at his Tan-Yard on Main-steet, Lexington, opposite the Baptist Grave Yard, an assortment of LEATHER of all descriptions for Saddlers and Shoemakers.

ALSO—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Tanned and Dressed Sheep & Deer Skins, Parchment, Buckskin, White Leather &c. &c.

He has always on hand a large quantity of *WOOL* for Hatters, Clothiers, &c.

He also takes Hides to Tan on Shares, and gives CASH for Hides.

WM. CIRODE.

March 30, 1820—13-1y

Cash in Hand

Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and 1 GIRL of an unexceptionable character. Enquire of the Printers.

June, 3d, 1819——23tf

For Sale or to Rent,

A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines,

WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment: and we believe, that we can assert without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG.

Versailles, Feb. 5—tf

James Stephens, Tamey Stephens, William Hambrick, Sally Hambrick, John Crider, Polly Crider, Gilbert Shore and John Shore,

Take Notice,

THAT I shall attend at the Office of Chas. Humphreys in the town of Lexington, on the 21st day of Sept. 1820, in order to take the depositions of McCagey Oxley, Noah Pear and others, to be read in evidence in a suit in Chancery, now depending in the Fayette Circuit Court, wherein I am complainant and you and others are defendants.

BENJ. TYLER.

Aug. 13, 1820—33-4t

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell

CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDERING BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and Gigg BOXES; Hatter's, Tailor's and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Woffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Lexington, June 18, 1819—25tf

Rochester Springs,

ARE situated one mile South of Perryville, and one quarter of a mile East of the main road leading from Lexington, Ky. to Nashville, Ten. Although there has been no accommodations for visitors at ROCHESTER SPRINGS until the last year, they have been visited for several years past by a number of persons, and a great many cures effected from the use of the water. As there are now such preparations made, as will justify its publicity, the subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, promising to use every exertion to render general satisfaction. Travellers are informed that a road has been opened a small distance from Perryville, *by Rochester Springs*, leading into the Nashville road, two miles below Perryville.

WILL. S. ROCHESTER.

Rochester Springs, April 15, 1820.—16-3m

FOWLER'S GARDEN

Luke Usher,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has added to his present ESTABLISHMENT, that beautiful and well known place of refreshment and recreation,

Fowler's Garden,

Where Ladies and Gentlemen may, at the shortest notice, be accommodated with Dinners or other refreshments, on moderate terms. And in order to render comfortable the situation of Ladies who may be inclined to visit those Gardens, Mrs. Usher has removed to this delightful spot, where she will use her best endeavors to make their visits pleasant and entertaining. And from the assiduous attention which will be paid at all times to his guests at the Gardens, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may honor him with their company.

17 Lexington, April 22.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. dec'd. and Robert G. Dudley, trading under the firm of *ROBERT G. DUDLEY & Co.* was dissolved in the month of December, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of *SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & CO.* expired by limitation on the first day of January last.—

Notice is therefore Given,

That the Books, Notes and all other Papers of said concerns, are deposited with SAML. TROTTER, as partner and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that speedy payments should be made, and in case of failure suits will be commenced without delay. (Signed)

SAMUEL TROTTER,
JOHN POPE, } *Exe'rs. of Georg.*
JAMES TROTTER, } *Trotter, Jr. dec'd*
ELIZA TROTTER, *Executrix.*

Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820—8-4m.

James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by Ja. Haggin, esq. first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business confided to him. Aug. 20—34tf

Office of the Commissary General of subsistence,

Washington, August 1, 1820.

THIS is to give notice, that separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, until the 20th day of September next, inclusive, for the supply of subsistence stores for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At Boston.

717 barrels prime Pork
132 do. prime Beef
1700 do. fine Flour
4500 gallons of proof Whiskey
12,000 pounds good merchantable soap
4400 do. do. do. candles
188 bushels salt
3000 gallons good vinegar
1100 bushels of good sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1821
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At New-York.

830 barrels of prime pork
1159 do. prime beef
1900 do. fine flour
5653 gallons proof whiskey
13,603 pounds good merchantable soap
4769 do. do. do. candles
108 bushels salt
3326 gallons good vinegar
1259 bushels good sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Waterveit, New-York.

70 barrels prime pork
13 do. of prime beef
168 do. fine flour
420 gallons of good proof whiskey
1200 pounds of good merchantable soap
420 do. do. do. candles
18 bushels salt
280 gallons of good vinegar
100 bushels of good sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Sacket's Harbor, New-York.

503 barrels of prime pork
95 do. prime beef
1200 do. fine flour
3300 gallons proof whiskey
8400 pounds of good merchantable soap
3000 do do. do. candles
130 bushels salt
2100 gallons of good vinegar
800 bushels of good sound beans

One-fourth on the first of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1821
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Plattsburgh, New-York.

240 barrels of prime pork
40 do. prime beef
500 do fine flour
1850 gallons of good proof whiskey
5500 pounds of good merchantable soap
1280 do. do. do. candles
55 bushels salt
875 gallons of good vinegar
325 bushels of good sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Niagara, New-York.

95 barrels of prime pork
19 do. prime beef
235 do fine flour
600 gallons of good proof whiskey
1575 pounds of good merchantable soap
575 do. do. do. candles
25 bushels of good salt
400 gallons do. vinegar
140 bushels do. sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Detroit.

700 barrels of prime pork
1500 do. fine flour
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey
10,000 pounds of good merchantable soap
3840 do. do. do. candles
165 bushels salt
2400 gallons vinegar
1000 bushels of good sound beans

One-fourth on the first dayof June, 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of September, 1821.

At Philadelphia.

112 barrels of prime pork
230 do. fine flour
630 gallons of good whiskey
1650 pounds of do. merchantable soap
600 do. do. do. candles
25 bushels of salt
410 gallons of good vinegar
120 bushels of sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1122.

At Baltimore.

220 barrels of prime pork
450 do. fine flour
1220 gallons proof whiskey
3000 pounds of good merchantable soap
1150 do. do. do candles
50 bushels salt
780 gallons of good vinegar
310 bushels do. sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822

At Greanleaf's Point, Washington, D.C.

140 barrels of prime pork
290 do. fine flour
800 gallons of proof whiskey
1900 pounds do. merchantable soap
750 do. do. do. candles
30 bushels salt
500 gallons of good vinegar
180 bushels do. sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Norfolk.

283 barrels of prime pork
600 do. fine flour
1660 gallons of good proof whiskey
4200 pounds do. merchantable soap
1500 do. do. do. candles
70 bushels salt
1000 gallons of good vinegar
400 bushels do. sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At U S. Arsenal, near Pittsburg.

56 barrels of prime pork
120 do. fine flour
300 gallons of proof whiskey
820 pounds good merchantable soap
300 do. do do. candles
12 bushels salt
200 gallons of good vinegar
80 bushels do sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Charleston, S. C.

225 barrels of prime pork
500 do. fine flour
700 gallons of good proof whiskey
3500 pounds do merchantable soap
1280 do do do candles
50 bushels salt
875 gallons good vinegar
300 bushels of sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822

At St. Louis.

1150 barrels of prime pork
1800 do fine flour
600 do kiln-dried corn meal
7000 gallons of good proof whiskey
16,800 pounds of good merchantable soap
6150 do do do candles
265 bushels of salt
4200 gallons of good vinegar
1500 bushels of good sound beans

The whole quantity on the 15th day of April, 1821.

At Fort Smith, Arkansaw.

90 barrels of prime pork
131 do fine flour
500 gallons of good proof whiskey
1225 pounds of good merchantable soap
450 do do do candles
20 bushels of salt
300 gallons of good vinegar
120 bushels of good sound beans

One-half on the first day of June, 1821.
And the remainder on the first of December, 1821.

At Natchitoches, Red-river.

63 barrels of prime pork
95 do fine flour
51 do kiln dried corn meal
400 gallons of good proof whiskey
875 pounds of good merchantable soap
320 do do do candles
14 bushels salt
220 gallons good vinegar
80 bushels of good merchantable beans

One-half on the first day of June, 1821.
And the remainder on the first of December, 1821.

At Baton Rouge.

275 barrels of prime pork
431 do fine flour
144 do kiln-dried corn meal
1620 gallons of good proof whiskey
4000 pounds of good merchantable soap
1600 do do do candles
50 bushels of salt
1000 gallons of good vinegar
375 bushels of good beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of December 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At New-Orleans.

2000 barrels of prime pork
3150 do fine flour
1050 do kiln-dred corn meal
11,000 gallons good proof whiskey
29,400 pounds of good merchantable soap
10,700 do do do candles
450 bushels of salt
7,300 gallons good vinegar
2800 bushels of good sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.
One-fourth on the first of September, 1821.
One-fourth on the firt day of December, 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of March 1822.

It is understood, that the Pork to be contracted for is to consist of not more than fifteen pounds of head to the barrel, and the balance of the hog through, except feet and legs, which are inadmissible. The pieces not to exceed 10 pounds in weight.

Pork, beans, flour, whiskey, salt and vinegar, must be delivered in strong and secure barrels, and the soap and candles in strong and secure boxes, and of a convenient size for transportation. The Pork, Beef, Whiskey, Vinegar, and Flour to be delivered in seasoned heart of white oak barrels.

The subsistence stores to be contracted for to be inspected at the time of delivery, and the contractor to be liable for the expense of inspection, and all other expenses, until they are safely delivered at such store houses as may be designated by the United States.

Bids will be received for the depots at St. Louis, New Orleans, Detroit, Boston, and New York, for the whole or separate parts of the ration: if the latter, the flour and corn meal, whiskey, pork; and the small parts of the ration, to wit, beans, soap, candles, vinegar, and salt, will be bid for separately.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of increasing or diminishing the quantities to be delivered one-third, and of changing the periods of delivery, on giving 60 days notice thereof.

An advance of one-third the amount of delivery will be made at St. Louis, one-fourth at New Orleans and Detroit, and for other posts payment on delivery and inspection.

Persons making bids for New-Orleans, Red River, Baton Rouge, Arkansaw, St. Louis and Detroit, will make two setts of proposals; one predicated on being paid in Western funds, and the other set on receiving payment in drafts on the Department at Washington, or some Atlantic city

At New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Red River, Fort Smith and St. Louis, a preference will be given to bids offering to furnish flour made of kiln-dried wheat.

It is desirable that persons making proposals, who are unknown to this Department, should give respectable references. It is also required, that all proposals made to this office be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked, Proposals for furnishing Subsistence

GEORGE GIBSON,

Com. General of Subsistence.

☞ Printers authorized to publish the laws of the U. States, at Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Charleston, S. C. New Orleans, St. Louis, Mis. Chincinnati, Ohio, and Lexington, Ky will insert the above twice in August and once in September next, and send their accounts to this office, accompanied by a paper containing this advertisement.

35 August, 1820.

ZANESVILLE
White Flint Glass
MANUFACTORY.

Edmonds, Bingham & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have commenced the above business in its various branches, on the MOST IMPROVED PLAN; and from their long experience in this business both in Europe and America, feel justified in saying that the glass Manufactured at their Works, shall not be inferior to any made in the States; and that they are determined to make it worth the attention of Western Merchants, to call and investigate their WARE and PRICES.

RED LEAD, PEARL-ASH, SALT-PETRE &c. will be taken in barter for GLASS.

N. B. Apothecaries can be suppiied with all articles of Glass for their use, on the most moderate terms.

22-2m Zanesville, May 2.

The editors of the Gazette, Lexington; Argus, Frankfort; Herald, Louisville; and the Gazette, Cincinnati, O. are requested to publize the above two months, and forware their accounts for the same to this office.

The Sign of the
GOLDEN ROSE

Is Removed from No. 7, Cheapside, to No. 84, Main-street,

ONE door below *S. KEEN'S HOTEL*, and will be open for the reception of visitors—where (as usual) the smallest favour will be acknowledged with gratitude,

By their obedient servant,

J. M. PIKE.

July 27th, 1820.

To Brewers.

A PERSON who has been some years engaged in the *BREWING BUSINESS* in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, offers himself to any gentleman to conduct a *PORTER AND ALE BREWERY*, and feels confident, from the success he has experienced, and the respectable references he can command as to character and capability, that it will be found an offer but seldom met with. Letters (post paid) addressed to W. Sawkins, Market-street, Baltimore, will be attended to.

Baltimore, July 19, 1820—31*

Public Notice.

THE subscriber will give for HOGS, delivered either gross or neat, at Leestown, on the Kentucky river, a liberal price. He will give 50 Cents per Bushel for WHEAT—40 Cents per Gallon for WHISKEY; and One Dollar per Bushel for PEAS or BEANS, delivered at the above place.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Great Crossings, Dec. 1819——tf

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

We have extracted from different papers the most material items concerning the controversy between the King and Queen of England. Her trial in the house of Lords was fixed for the 17th August—or, in other words, that was the day fixed for the second reading of the "Bill of degradation and divorce," when witnesses were to be examined and counsel heard. The people still continued, at the last dates, to manifest their warm attachment to the Queen. Addresses of the most affectionate character were constantly pouring in upon her majesty—all of which were handsomely received, and politely replied to. Except this subject, there are but few other matters from that quarter of Europe worth noticing. Our readers would feel very little interest in a detail of London fashions—an account of the Bath races—or a disclosure of the wonderful fact, that in Goodwood Park a Pheasant and a Partridge both laid their eggs in the same nest. Nevertheless, this is the kind of stuff with which the columns of the London newspapers are filled. There has been however, a fact recently discovered and exposed connected with the Royal family, that may be of considerable importance as to the order of succession to the throne. At least, it presents an extraordinary case. We will give as brief a view of it as possible.—Among all the children of the late King, it will be recollected that there is no legitimate issue, except an infant daughter left by the late Duke of Kent. Upon the demise of George IV, the crown would pass to the Duke of York—from him to the Duke of Clarence, and ultimately, should Clarence not have issue, to this infant child. But the case of which we speak relates to a more remote branch of the royal family. It seems that the Duke of Cumberland, who was a brother of George the III, was actually married to a clergyman's daughter previously to his avowed union with Mrs. Morton, and that a female child was born of his first marriage who is now living, and who is not unknown to the present court. The marriage was legal, having been consummated prior to the statute of 1772, commonly called the marriage settlement Act. Documents of the most authentic nature exist to establish this fact, and which are characterised with the names of several illustrious personages, among whom, are the earl of Warwick, the late earl of *Chatham*, and the late Duke of Kent. Junius, in one of his vindictive letters to the Duke of Cumberland, alludes to a previous marriage to that of Mrs. Morton, the sister of col Luttrell. It appears that reasons of state urged the persons possessing knowledge of this affair not to disclose it until after the death of George III.

SPAIN.

The new Cortes assembled at Madrid on the 6th of July last, and was duly organized. M. Espiga, one of the most enlightened members of the former Cortes, was elected President, and Quiroga the distinguished leader in the late revolution in Spain, was designated as Vice-President. On the 9th Ferdinand made his appearance, agreeably to appointment, in the assembly, and publicly took the oath to support the constitution of the Cortes. The manifestations of joy throughout the Kingdom were immense on this occasion. The observance of the day at Cadiz is compared by letter writers, to the most splendid commemoration of the FOURTH OF JULY in America. The entrance of Quiroga into the capitol was in an open carriage. The populace, made up of every class of citizens, received him with reiterated acclamations of applause; and the King welcomed him in the most gracious manner.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

The last St. Louis papers only furnished us the result of the election in that county.—M'Nair's majority for Governor over Clark, was 420. Cook's majority for Lieut. Governor over Ashley was 470. Scott's majority for Congress over Caldwell was 598. Silas Bent and Matthias M'Girk are elected to the Senate of the state—David Musick, John S. Ball, Joshua Barton, Mary P. Leduc, Alexander Stewart and Henry Walton are returned for the House of Representatioves—Joseph C Brown is elected Sheriff—and John Bobb, Coroner.

The American Consul at Liverpool informed capt. Place, of the ship Neptune recently arrived, that the French government had levied a countervailing duty of 100 francs per ton on American vessels.

Mr. WILLIAM COBBETT, says the London Times, "is a prisoner in the rules of the King's Bench, with a view of taking the benefit of the insolvent act." Mr. Cobbett and Mr. Benbow are accused of causing placards to be posted up about the city.

We hear every day of men, crying out against praty, who are the most active partizans amongst us—of some, who like *Vicars of Bray*, trim between all parties—and of others, who are decided partizans, and zealous always to support principles which they think right, who unite with the two former classes of characters in wishing party spirit was dead. Facts appear to prove that the latter are imposed upon by the former. The vile and miserable idea of "*amalgamating*" party feelings has obtained infinitely too much currency. Federalists may possess a temporising spirit in political economy and measures. But no reliance is to be placed in the hypocritical cants of these veterans in the unholy cause of opposition to the excellent principles of representative *Democracy*. As well might the Devil be asked 'to espouse the cause of chistianity,' as to expect that a *federalist*, of the illiberal order, would support democratic measures.—Away, then, with the notions of amalgamation. The republicans should never yield an inch of ground. These remarks have been elicited by having seen in the Commentator the following impudent toast, which was drank in Franklin county at a dinner given last week to Gen. Adair.

"PARTY SPIRIT.—*James Monroe collared its crazy carcase, the state of New York knocked it down, and Kentucky choaked it to death; it is reserved for some future administration to pronounce its funeral oration.*"

FOR THE GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON AND LOUISVILLE.

Shadrach Penn, *well known* in Lexington and Georgetown, is now publishing a paper at Louisville, called the Public Advertiser, and is endeavoring to acquire distinction by abusing our town. If his paragraphs gratify the refined taste of his *Louisville readers*, they are welcome to all the pleasure which can be derived from them: but the public should be aware, that he is the *same Shadrach* who once published a paper at Georgetown; that he from thence removed to Lexington, where he printed another one, which was alone distinguished for its hostility to the war, and its scurrilous abuse of the patriotic soldiers who supported it; when, finding his labours in that holy work discountenanced by society, he took himself off to some *distant part of the world* and was not heard of for a long time here, nor until his resuscitation as an editor at Louisville.—Who imported, or who *set him up* there, is unknown here; though from the general cast of his paragraphs, it is very evident, that his venom to Lexington is indulged by his *backers*, and that he spits it forth because we did not make him rich by supporting his former immaculate newspapers. Under these circumstances his backers are advised to consider whether, if Louisville should, in like manner suffer his present Advertiser to fall through, he would not again emigrate to some other town, and as vindictively indulge himself in abuse of Louisville? Often have such *travelling editors* as him excited prejudice in the one town towards another, when their interests are the same, to the great injury of both. It is however hoped, that will not be the effect in the present instance. Our town has never opposed the interests of Louisville. Our newspapers, it is believed, have never attacked her character. And when the man, Shadrach, commenced his assaults upon us, we were not interfering in her concerns. What apology then can he make for his present course? He is even ungrateful towards the friends who once supported him here; and shews plainly, that all the professions which he then made, of his wishes to promote the prosperity of Lexington, were produced by his wishes to put his hands into the pockets of our people. Oh! shame! where is thy blush?

To conclude. The writer of this article hopes that the conduct of Shadrach may excite no animosity between Lexington and Louisville; that both may prosper; and that if the people of Louisville should become so indignant at his conduct as to withdraw their patronage from his paper, that he may in due time repent of his sins; and, when having *travelled* to some other town to set up a new paper, he may not attempt to sting his present patrons to death, as he has tried to do those of

LEXINGTON.

We are far from being disciples of the religious creed which was held and professed by the late THOMAS PAINE: but the manner in which his name and principles has been treated in the pulpit deserves the severest animadvesion.—Hence we feel no reluctance in giving place to the following communication:

FOR THE GAZETTE.

There are certain mad fanatics who consider themselves *christians*, and who are considered such by their followers, who appear to think it their duty to hate and vilify those who do not agree with them in points of doctrine and faith.—Constituting themselves ministers of the vengeance of God, they attempt to punish those whose ideas of that inscrutable Being differ from those which they themselves entertain, by representing them as objects of terror and abomination to their fellow-men. Tom Paine, unfortunately, rendered himself obnoxious to these self-created vicegerents of Heaven, who believing that the end justified the means, loaded him with public denunciations during his life, and since his death have pursued his memory with a spirit of unrelenting malignity more characteristic of imps of hell, that of ministers of Heaven. The American people, assembled in the temple of God, are every week compelled to listen to the unqualified abuse which their pious pastors lavish on the memory of this distinguished man, whom they may pity for his failings, but who has an unextinguished claim to their gratitude for his services. Next to Washington, Paine did more than any other man during our arduous struggle for independence, to sustain the fainting zeal, and animate the drooping courage of our revolutionary fathers. Is it proper, is it noble, is it grateful to teach our children to execrate the man, to whom we are, in an eminent degree, indebted for the blessings of liberty which we now enjoy? Shall we permit religious fanatics and artful hypocrites to rob him of his fame, and us of all the better feelings of our species? Whatever the advocates of despotism and the parasites of tyrants may think of Tom Paine, he has an ever during claim to the gratitude of the people of America.

Our divines are advised to read with attention the subjoined copy of a letter from Dr. Watson (afterwards Bishop of Landaff) to Mr. Gibbon, that they may understand the difference between a *christian* and a *fanatic*. If they will cultivate in themselves the truly pious sentiment contained in this letter, they rest assured that they will be more respected as men, and more venerated as ministers of Heaven. Dr. Watson encountered the *infidel* Gibbon as a gentleman, and combated him as a philosopher; and if he gained a victory over that distinguished scholar, the splendor of his triumph was not diminished by the respect which he paid to the decencies of society. He does not appear to have considered himself authorised to assail a fellow-being, *who did not think with him on the most important subject*, with the vulgarity of a brute, and the ferocity of a savage. He acknowledged him as his fellow creature, and treated him with that marked respect which was due to his talents and virtues—the latter the ornament of his domestic circle—the former the pride and boast of his country. The following is the letter above referred to.

"It will give me the greatest pleasure to have an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with Mr. Gibbon. I beg he would accept my sincere thanks for the too favorable manner in which he has spoken of a performance, which derives its chief merit from the elegance and importance of the work it attempts to oppose. I have no hope of a future existence, except that which is grounded on the truth of Christianity. I wish not to be deprived of this hope; but I should be an apostate from the mild principle of the religion I profess, if I could be actuated with the least animosity against those who do not think with me upon this, of all others, the most important subject. I beg your pardon for this declaration of my belief; but my temper is naturally open, and it ought assuredly to be without disguise to a man whom I wish no longer to look upon as an antagonist, but as a friend. I have the honor to be, with every sentiment of respect, your obliged servant,

RD. WATSON.

Such were the sentiments of a liberal, but firm and zealous divine; who defended his faith without prostituting his dignity—who repelled the assaults of infidelity with the dignified composure of a philosopher; and sustained the cross with the temperate, but unyielding firmness of a christian. If certain ministers of the gospel in Lexington would imitate his example, they might increase their usefulness, without detracting from their respectability.

HOMO.

Review of Mr. Barry's Speech.

From the Louisville Courier, of July 14.

On Tuesday last *William T. Barry*, the candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, addressed a crowded audience upon the highly interesting subject of relief; a subject which justly excited the attention of our most intelligent and reflecting citizens. Oppressed by the fatigues of his late journey and enfeebled by recent indisposition, the orator rose with a grave and dejected air. He rose a stranger to those whom he was about to address. This was the first time that he had visited Louisville. It therefore became necessary that he should introduce himself to his audience and give a brief outline of his own character and principles. This he performed with proper delicay, but with no inconsiderable embarrassment; which was truly characteristic of his native unassumingness and modesty of feeling. A high and lofty mind such as his could not find scope for full and free action, in the contracted region of self. His exordium was therefore somewhat cold and forced. Like a heavily freighted ship he moved slowly on until he had cleared the shallows of the harbor. Then it was that he saw the boundless expanse which lay before him and the difficulties with which he was surrounded. The task was momentous and the energies of his comprehensive mind expanded with the occasion. The prejudices of the people whom he was addressing already preconceived against the opinions which he was advocating; his own weak and enfeebled situation—and the vastnes of the subject which employed his consideration,—were circumstances in themselves appalling and required a considerable effort to resist. In resisting them he was not wanting. He based his arguments upon the great and fundamental principles of government—the reciprocal duties existing between the government and the people. He illustrated the extent of power reposed by the Constitution in the Legislature, and manifested its right and duty to exercise it. He endeavoured to refute the objections to relief drawn from the constitution by refering to precedents establishing the construction of that instrument as contended for by himself. He adduced the suspension of Judicial proceeding during our dependence upon the British Government, when Magna Charta (analagous in its principles to our Constitution) was regarded as the supreme law of the land—the property law of 1800, and the replevin law of 1809, enacted under our present Constitution. He cited the clause in the Constitution which impliedly invests the Legislature with the discretionary power of modifying and controlling the remedy upon contracts. He distinguished clearly and lucidly between remedy and right, and so far from the valuation of property by Commissioners and the right of election by the creditor to receive it, being an extinction of the debt or an impairing of the obligation, he contended that it was an express recorded recognitition of it. He represented the existing distress as arising from causes adventitious, and beyond the reach of human foresight or control; he adverted to the recent calamitous situation of Europe as producing our prosperity, its present condition; the embarrassed state of the country—and to elucidate more clearly the diminished as well as depreciated state of our currency he referred to Mr. Crawford's report from which it is deducible that the currency was diminished 2 thirds within 3 years, and that this diminution is still increasing. He intimated the amount of debt under which the state is at this time laburing at $15,000,000.

In this state of pressure and indebtment he anticipated with the most awful apprehension the expiration of the charter of the Bank of Kentucky which would leave us entirely without a circulating medium; and the number of executions which would be let loose upon the expiration of the 12 month replevy law.

He painted in strong and vivid colors the effect of a system of hasty and oppressive collection as calculated in its operation to injure the great mass of creditors, to paralize exertion and industry on the part of debtors, and as likely to terminate in a spirit of exasperation dangerous to the liberties and best interests of the people. He marked most clearly the line of distinction between commercial and agricultural nations—the former requiring a system of rigid, expeditious law, the latter requiring laws conforming to their condition and adapted to their capacity (from the annual proceeds of their labor) to meet their engagements; thereby impairing the authority of examples drawn from commercial countries. He represented the Legislature as mainly instrumental in producing the state of things above alluded to, by the establishment of independent banks, and therefore that it was more peculiarly incumbent on it, to assist in relieving the people from the state of embarrasment which itself had invited or produced. He considered the noninterference of the legislature would have a tendency to give life to an aristocracy which would feed and fatten on the distresses of the unfortunate—that distinctions would grow up in society altogether hostile to the perpetuation of the independence and equality now prevailing. The address was a specimen of pure and refined oratory, decorated with all the beauty of an easy native eloquence. His reasonings were strong illustrations striking and forcible, his system and arrangement inimitable. Sometimes sentimental and pathetic, always cogent and logical, he delighted while he instructed and convinced. His eloquence was not of that fiery, raving, rhapsodistical kind, which infuriates its hearers and induces a hasty accordance with the views of the speaker, but of a clear, animated, convincing character, which impressed itself deeply upon the convictions and understanding of the audience. They were never operated upon by enchantment as it were—they could always see and feel and measure the ground which they occupied, so demonstrable were his positions. While his eloquence reached their hearts, it established itself upon the judgements of the people. His delighted and astonished audience left him with the almost unanimous determination, that, if he has erred upon this single question, they would still unite their suffrages in rewarding his general and acknowledged merits, as an enlightened statesman, a tried patriot and a faithful soldier.

By the last Mail.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 26.

By the arrival this forenoon of the ship Atlantic, captain Matlack, in 36 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the evening of the 18th July, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received, from their attentive correspondents, London dates to the 16th July, and Liverpool to the 18th; Lloyd's and Commercial Shipping Lists to the 14th, and Myers' Liverpool Mercantile Advertiser of the 7th.

The period for the commencement of the queen's trial has been definitely fixed, and the Peers of parliament are summoned for the 17th of August, on which day the second reading of the bill of degradation and divorce is to be moved.

The request of the queen for a copy of the charges against her, and a list of the witnesses to be furnished her has been resisted by the ministers, and refused by the house of Peers, by a majority of fifty.

The coronation, it is now said, is not likely to take place before the month of June next.

It was supposed that both houses of parliament would adjourn on Friday the 21st, until the middle of August.

Council for the Queen.—It was stated in some of the late French papers, that Mr. Brougham intended to resign his seat in the house of commons that he might be enabled to plead in behalf of her majesty, at the bar of the house of lords. On the 12th, Mr. Brougham brought forward a motion in the house, that he and Mr. Denman, her majesty's attorney and solicitor general, might be allowed to plead at the bar of the house of lords, in defence of their mistress, without vacating their seats.—Some debate ensued. Lord Castlereagh did not oppose the motion, and it was allowed. The same permission was also granted to Dr. Lushington, one of her majesty's counsel, and to the king's attorney and solicitor general. This permission is understood to be an exception to the general rule, and is not hereafter to be taken as a precedent.

The following resolutions, in substance, were adopted in the house of lords, on the 10th.

1. That the bill respecting the queen be read a second time on Thursday the 17th August.

2. That this order be communicated to the queen.

3. That on the 17th of August counsel should be herad on both sides, and witnesses examined previous to the second reading of the bill. It was previously observed, that if the day proposed was inconvenient to the queen, her majesty's counsel could make application without delay for further time.

4. That counsel should be heard on the second reading in support of the bill.

5. That the King's attorney general should be informed of this resolution.

6. That the house should be called over at ten o'clock in the morning on the 17th of August.

The lord chancellor said, on the passing of this resolution, that it was scarcely necessary for him to observe, that the order would be enforced.

7. That no Lord should absent himself from the house, without leave, during the progress of these proceedings.

8. That the lord chancellor shall be directed to send letters to all the absent lords, to acquaint them that the house was to be called over on the 17th of August.

The following is the petition of the queen for a list of witnesses, &c.

"*Caroline Regina*—To the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled:

"The queen having received information that the house of lords have appointed the second reading of a bill for the degradation and divorce of her majesty for Thursday, the 17th of August next, and as it is necessary and expedient for her defence, that she should be furnished with a list of the witnesses to be produced against her, the queen desires such list may be forthwith delivered to her majesty's attorney general,"

Arrangements, it is said, are making for another meeting of the city of London, in order to consider the propriety of presenting a petition and remonstrance against the proceedings in the house of lords with respect to her majesty the queen. It is reported that Middlesex will meet for the same purpose.

The London Traveller says—"Her majesty the queen is by birth the nearest heir to the throne of these realms, next after the reigning family, and tho' her succession to the throne is highly improbable, it is not impossible. Would it not be a strange event, if, after degradation and divorce, her majesty should ascend the throne?"

M. Hyde de Neuville, French ambassador to the United States, has arrived at L'Orient from this country.

At a recent meeting of the common hall of the Livery of London, for the purpose of considering the propriety of addressing the queen on her return to England, it appears that the Lord Mayor, who is a servile tool of ministers, perceiving that the address would be carried, actually endeavored to over-awe the majority by calling out the military.—The Sun newspaper, entirely devoted to the same party, gives the following particulars of this disgraceful attempt:

"A vote of thanks having been resolved on to the Lord Mayor, his lordship came forward and declared that no man could be more happy than himself at the business terminating amicably, and he was sure that nothing could make the country more happy. He had done nothing more than his duty, and he was sure the greater part of the citizens would join him in thinking so.

"Mr. Griffith—The soldiers have been called out, and are coming.

"The greatest confusion and uproar now took place, and several persons exclaimed—"Who sent for them."

"Mr. Griffith said, there was a soldier at the outer door who had brought a letter to the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of knowing whether the military would be wanted. He had seen and spoken to the man, and if any one doubted him let him step out and convince himself of the fact. (Greater uproar and calls of "Who sent for them" from all parts of the hall.)

"The Lord Mayor *denied* that the military were in the city. It was true he had received a letter, which was in his pocket. (Loud cries of "show it," "read it"—"the letter, the letter."

"At this time the greatest confusion prevailed on the hustings, and several gentlemen surrounded his lordship.

"Several gentlemen having left the hall for the purpose of inquiring into the truth of the assertion, that the military had been ordered out, returned and stated, that *they were actually placed in Hatton Garden*. The tumult that then took place is beyond the power of pen to describe, and several gentlemen came forward and stated that the Lord Mayor had authorised the military to be called out. The hall was immediately dissolved, and a general rush towards the front door was the consequence."

London, July 10—15.

The following placard has been extensively circulated within these few days:

Glorious deeds of Women.—Woe be to the age wherein Women lose their influence and their judgments are disregarded.

Reflect on glorious and virtuous Rome. It was there that the women honoured the exploits of renowned Generals.

All the grand events were brought about by women.

Through a woman Rome obtained liberty.

Through women the mass of the people acquired the rights of the Consulship.

A woman put an end to the oppression of the *Ten Tyrants*.

By means of women, Rome, when on the brink of destruction, was screened from the resentment of an enraged and victorious outlaw.

France, was delivered from her invaders and conquerors, in the 14th century by a woman.

It was a woman that brought down the bloody tyrant Marat.

A woman nailed the tyrant Sisera to the ground.

A Queen caused the cruel Minister, to be hanged on a gallows, 40 cubits high of his own erecting.

And a Queen will now bring down the corrupt conspirators against the peace, honor and life of the innocent.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of July 10.

It gives us much satisfaction to be enabled to state, that the friends and advocates of the Queen look with confidence to her immediate acquittal, and that it is under this persuasion that they are pressing the enquiry without delay. It will give us most sincere pleasure if such should be the ultimate event of the investigation. It should be remembered however, that there are two charges—the first, and undoubtedly the only essential one, adulterous intercourse with this Pergami—the second, an indecent and offensive familiarity. As respects the latter charge, we do briefly observe that we do not much approve of this term, "offensive and indecent familiarity," in the solemn and formal wording of an act of Parliament. In the first place it is too loose, unprecise and colloquial; and secondly, it is totally out of taste.

As the trial of her Majesty will now proceed without delay, the public will feel some interest in being informed, that a great number of witnesses have already arrived at Dover, consisting of Italians, Sardinians, Venetians, &c. We have no apprehension but that the House of Lords will give only the due weight to the testimony of these men: we know what weight a jury would give them, and we feel confident that the high law officers will duly advise the Lords, who are less accustomed to the rules of evidence.

In all these observations we of course presume that her Majesty is innocent, and will establish her innocence, and we are satisfied that, as respects the main charge, she will acquit herself. We understand that she is possessed of conclusive evidence in answer to the alledged adulterous connexion. We sincerely hope that the current report is not erroneous in this respect. It may be remembered by some of our readers, that about twenty years since, or perhaps somewhat more the Chevalier d'Eon (at that time a kind of Envoy from France,) was accused before a Police Magistrate of a criminal assault with an improper design on a female, and was put under bail for a trial; upon the arrival of which trial, his counsel suffered all the evidence to proceed, and when finally called upon for the defence, stated, that they had but one answer,—that the Chevalier was a woman! We trust that the answer of the Queen will be as conclusive, and by the present tone, both by her Majesty and of her advocates, we almost anticipate that it will be so. We shall be happy to be enabled to add, in our next paper, Solvuntur risu tabulæ, her Majesty certainly presses on the inquiry as if with a certain conviction of the result, and her adversaries appear equally confident.

FEVER AT SAVANNAH.

A gentleman who has received a letter of a more recent date than the following, corroborates what is here stated respecting the health of Savannah.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Norfolk, dated

"SAVANNAH, AUG. 18, 1820.

"There is a great mortality in this town at present—The yellow fever has set in most dreadfully. Regularly these two weeks past, the deaths are from 8 to 10 of a day, mostly old country people. I was at four funerals yesterday. The town is deserted—at no other period has this unfortunate place been so unhealthy."—*Norfolk Herald, Aug.* 2[illegible]

HEALTH OFFICE.
Philadelphia, August 29, 1820.

Two new cases of malignant fever have been reported to the Board of Health for the last 24 hours, ending this day at 4 o'clock P. M. viz: one in South Front street above Walnut, and one in North Front Street above Callowhill, traced to the infected district.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH PRYOR, Clk.

☞ No new cases were reported by the Board of Health on Saturday.

Four cases were reported on Sunday, and One on Monday.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

BALTIMORE, A. G. 30.

Between nine and ten o'clock yesterday morning, two distinct explosions were heard in this city, accompanied by concussions, such as have been before experienced after the blowing up of Powder Mills. The appearance of an immense volume of smoke in the direction of the Bellona Powder Works, left little or no doubt of what had taken place, and excited much anxiety for the fate of the men employed in the works. To the politeness of several gentlemen who repaired to the place immediately after the explosion was heard, we are indebted for the following details:—

The house which first was blown up was the stamping mill. One of the workmen states, that he was not conscious of the explosion until he found himself lying in the mill-race hard by; neither did he know his thigh was broken until he attempted to walk. In this mill there were two others, one of whom is mortally wounded, the other escaped unhurt.

About fifty yards from the mill stood the drying room, in which six men were at work. The fire of the first explosion was violently forced into the windows of this house, containing about 60 kegs of powder. The workmen had only time to precipitate themselves into the mill-race, near the door, when this house was also desroyed, with a most awful explosion!

Adjoining this house stood the grainery, containing also a large quantity of powder. In this there were three men at work, two of whom were killed, having been thrown to the distance of 80 yards. Their bodies were shockingly mangled and burnt. No traces of the third workman were discovered when our informants left there. The roof of the packing house was removed, but the powder stored in it fortunately did not take fire. As far as the injury extends the premises exhibit a scene of awful and utter desolation. This is the fourth time since their first erection, that the Bellona Powder Mills have experienced this destructive calamity.

A coroner's inquest was held by Jas. B. Stansbury, esq. on the bodies of Jos. Kelley and Owen O'Neal, two of the workmen, killed by the explosion.

Thomas Fallin is mortally wounded.

Edward Guineaman has a leg fractured.

William Logue is missing.

Since the above was written it is said that the two wounded men have expired, William Logue being blown near four hundred yards therefrom, with the loss of his head, both legs, and one arm, &c.

FIRE!

PETERSBURG, VA. AUG. 29.

The painful duty again devolves upon us of recording the destruction of the property of our fellow-citizens by fire. On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, the alarm was sounded in our streets, and the flames were seen bursting out of the wooden building situated at the north-east corner of Market square. Our citizens, with the greatest alacrity, repaired to the scene of conflagration—and no time was lost in extending a line to the river. But, in a few minutes, the fire had taken so firm a hold as to render vain the hope of extinguishing it; and to set at naught all the efforts of our engine companies to stay its progress while there remained one of the adjoining buildings in its way. Two of the intermediate houses, therefore, became the instant objects of attack—and, after their removal, which was soon effected, the flames were suppressed without difficulty. Thus, in about an hour's time, seven tenements, extending along the north side of Market square, and inhabited chiefly by retail grocers doing business in the small way, were burnt to the ground. Only the house at the west end of the row is left standing—however, none of the rear buildings are burnt.

The fire originated, no one can tell exactly how, yet generally supposed in an accidental way. The whole row being of wood, and very combustible, the work of destruction was soon over, and but little time allowed the unfortunate occupants to save their effects. Some have lost considerably, and all have suffered.

Obituary.

Departed this life on the 10th inst. at the residence of his father in Fayette county, Dr. ELIJAH F. ROMAN, of the Crab Orchard, in the 22d year of his age.

In this town, on Sunday last, Miss ELIZABETH DRAKE, aged 16 years.

Lexington Ware House.

THE subscriber having rented of ROBERT WICKLIFFE and JOHN BRADFORD, their large BRICK WARE-HOUSE, in Water street, solicits patronage from the public. An inspection of Tobacco, &c. has been established by law, and inspectors appointed. Tobacco inspected at this Ware-house can be shipped as cheap as from any point above Frankfort, and at any season that boats can go from Louisville.

C. BRADFORD.

Sept. 1820.—37

Agriculture.

We regret to state our fears, that the "*Kentucky Society for promoting Agriculture,*" of this place is in a languishing condition, principally, we apprehend, on account of the want of payment of the annual contributions. The Treasury is said to be in so low a situation, that premiums cannot be afforded. Hard as the times are, there are but few of the many respectable members belonging to the society, that could not spare the small sum required of them by the constitution. Now is the very era for encouraging agricultural pursuits; and we trust, if the institution cannot flourish under its present plan, that a new one, on liberal principles, may be speedily organised.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Account of a Comb for gathering Clover Seed.

MAY 8, 1820.

I present for the inspection of the society, a simple implement for gathering clover seed, which I used last summer with great advantage and success. It combines no new principle in the construction, different from several others in common use; nor is it of recent invention, for I remember to have seen one similar to it twenty years ago: the recollection of which induced me to have some made last summer, when from the excessive drought which prevailed, our clover did not get high enough to cut. It is recommended for the simplicity of its construction, and cheapness, (the entire cost not being more than 75 cents,) the ease with which it is worked, and the astonishing expedition and success which attends its use. A neighbour of mine, and a member of this society (now present) gathered last summer, with one exactly similar to the present model, 100 bushels in a day, commencing after the dew was off. But here it should be mentioned, that the clover stood very thick and erect, and the heads were perfectly full and in fine order for pulling. A few days succeeding after a heavy rain which beat off a great deal of the seed and tangled the clover, in the same field and with the same machine, I could not gather more than 60 bushels. The man who uses it, should go regularly through the field in rows, as he would in mowing, and he will carry about as wide a row as he would with a scythe. In making from six to twelve strokes, he will get so much as to require the comb to be emptied. A small boy with a large hamper or open basket, should attend his steps for this purpose, and the boy can wait upon two gatherers. As the hampers get full they should be emptied into a cart, which must attend to remove the seed to the place of keeping.

I have seen a machine upon this principle, fixed upon low wheels, and drawn by a horse, a cut and description of which is given in the American Farmer, volume I, page 253. The objections to the horse rake are, that the horse beats down a quantity of the seed, and if stumps or stones intervene, you must deviate from a straight course, thereby missing a great many heads, and the operation of emptying the box is tedious, and attended with waste. A gentleman who uses the horse rake, saw my *Hand Combs* (as I call them) at work, and gave them a decided preference. The combs will work around a stump or stone, as easily and as effectually as a grass scythe; and although they strip the heads perfectly clean, yet a sufficiency of seed falls to the ground in the operation to renew the crop of clover if the ground is intended for a fallow.

P. MINOR.

I subjoin the dimensions of the comb, which, however, are not ascertained to be the best, as they were taken at random:—

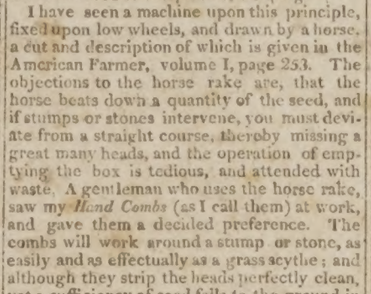
Whole length of the Comb,	26 inches
Do. width do.	17 do.
Length of the teeth,	11 do.

There are eighteen in number, formed by passing a coarse handsaw through the bottom plank, in straight lines, three fourths an inch apart—the ends of the teeth pointed with a sharp knife, and made more open on the under side, with a small chisel or gouge.

Height of the Handles, 20 inches
Depth of the Box around the Comb to contain the seed, 5 inches

The bottom piece is three-fourths of an inch thick; and the pieces forming the box, are half an inch thick and all of light pine timber. I find the opening between the teeth wears and becomes much larger by use. Perhaps oak plank would wear less, but might make the machine too heavy.

P. M.



[The editor of the Farmer observes, that "after the engraving was finished and the foregoing in type, a letter was received from Mr. Minor, from which we make the following extract"]

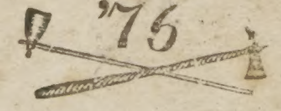
"The handles of the machine for gathering clover seed, should all be perpendicular to the side pieces of the box, and serve to strengthen those pieces by being nailed to them. The two front handles are connected together by a *convex* piece of wood, which plays loosely but in the drawing it is represented as a cord, and has a *concave* appearance. If you have it engraved, pray correct this. Perhaps a kind of hoop made of flexible white oak, and nailed in part to the bottom and sides, would answer as well, or better than the front handles I have given"

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

In fickleness *nothing* surpassing the wind,
Or in fragrance the rose can I find;
Nought frightens the tar as he rides o'er the wave,
Or Jackson while fighting his country to save:
Than a kiss that is *mutual* can you tell me of anght
That is sweeter? then own that your riddle is *nought*.

Thursday, Sept. 7th. H—Jr.

Tammany Society.



A CALLED meeting of the Tammany Society or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held at their Wigwam, on *SATURDAY EVENING NEXT*, precisely at the going down of the Sun.

A punctual attendance is requested as there will be business of importance brought before the Society.

By order of the Grand Sachem,
I. T. CAVINS, Sec'y.

Month of Corn, 13th. *Y. D.* 328.

A Great Bargain.

FOR SALE in Jessamine county, near the head of the South Fork of Clear creek, a Farm containing

300 Acres first rate land,

120 acres cleared, a never failing spring, a fine Apple Orchard. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN MOSLEY.

Sept. 9th, 1820—37*

Notice.

THOSE indebted to WILLIAM LEAVY, or to the subscribers, either by note or account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle their respective dues.

WILLIAM LEAVY & SON.

Lexington, 14th Sept. 1820—37-6t

MR. E. THOMAS,
MUSICAL PROFESSOR,
(Lately from Europe and the Eastern Cities.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that he intends to open a MUSIC SCHOOL, in this place,

AT MR. DARRAC'S BALL ROOM,

Where he intends to teach the

Clarionette, Flute, Flageolet and Guitar.

Mr. THOMAS will give private lessons at the habitations of those ladies and gentlemen who may desire it. For terms enquire at Mr. Langhear's Tavern.

Sept. 14, 1820.—37*

LAW OFFICE.

Wm. T. Barry & Laurence Leavy,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business that may be entrusted to them. Their Office is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main street, adjoining Morton's corner.

Lexington, Sept. 23, 1819—39-tf

Malt Liquors.

GEORGE WOOD, has now for sale, at the *LEXINGTON NEW BREWERY,*

Porter and Beer,

And will in a short time, have PALE ALE ready for market, all brewed in the most celebrated London mode, as taught him by Richard Flower, esq. of Albion, Illinois,* during his stay in this place.

Draft Porter,	$8 per barrel
Bottled do.	4½ per dozen
Beer	7 per barrel
Do.	3½ per half barrel
Do.	75 cents per Jar of 3½ gallons delivered at the Brewery
Pale Ale,	9 per barrel
Do.	2 per dozen.

The Jars will be found well adapted for small families, they are constructed so as to draw off the liquor with a crane.

CASH will be paid for BARLEY at the highest price.

*Mr. Flower acquired his knowledge of Brewing, at Whitbread's Brewery, London, and was afterwards long extensively engaged in the trade.

Lexington New Brewery, Dec. 27—52tf

10,000 Yards Domestic COTTONS.

CONSISTING of Plaids, Stripes, Tickings, Shirtings, and Sheetings bleached and brown, for sale by the piece, at the Philadelphia wholesale prices, with the addition of carriage and exchange; Cotton Balls and Thread, white and coloured by the Box and pound—Also,

22 *Pieces Sattinetts, best quality.*

HIGGINS & PRITCHARTT.

August 10, 1820.—33-3t

Hemp Wanted.

THE highest CASH price will be given for HEMP, at the Factory of

JOHN BRAND.

Dec. 24——52-tf

Rope-Making Business.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

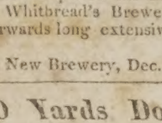
Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in *CASH* for *HEMP*, delivered at said Walk, where *BALE ROPE, CABLES* and *TARRED ROPE*, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of *TAR*.

MORRISON & BRUCE.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1820—tf

"Don't give up the Ship."



ENTERTAINMENT.

LUKE USHER,
(SIGN OF THE SHIP,)

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has again opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the Brick house on Short-street, opposite his former stand. Although his loss by the late fire was considerable, yet he has used the utmost exertions to prepare himself for the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom.

Lexington, Dec. 3, 1819.—49tf

N. B. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding, on reasonable terms.

Medical Lectures.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES in Transylvania University, will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER next, by

S. W. DUDLEY, M. D.—*Prof. Anatomy and Surgery.*
HS. CALDWELL, M. D.—*Institutes Medicine and Materia Medica.*
W. H. RICHARDSON, M. D.—*Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*
JAMES BLYTHE, D. D.—*Chemistry.*
SAMUEL BROWN, M. D.—*Theory and Practice Medicine.*

By order of the Faculty,
CHAS. CALDWELL, Dean.

Lexington, July 20, 1820 29tf

University of Maryland.

FACULTY OF PHYSIC.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 1820.

TO Students of Physick, and others interested in the promotion of Science, the following regulations relative to the plan of Medical Instruction in this Institution, are submitted:

I. The Lectures commence annually on the the last Monday of October, and terminate on the last day of February. The first Monday of April is the day fixed for holding the commencement.

II. A candidate may enter his name for the degree of Doctor of Physic after having attended two sessions of Lectures—but his attendance on a term of Medical Lectures in any other school of *approved* reputation will be allowed in lieu of a session in this. It is, however, necessary to have attended at least one course of each professor of this Faculty.

III. Attendance on the Lectures of each Professor during one term, admits a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Physick.

IV. Candidates for degrees are required to write a Thesis on some Medical subject, in the Latin, English or French language. To encourage classical attainments, a medal will be awarded for the Thesis best written in the Latin Language.

ANATOMY—*John B. Davidge, M. D.* } Daily
" *Wm. Howard, M. D.* Adj }
THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—*Nathaniel Porter, M. D.*—Daily.
CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY—*Elisha De Butts, M. D.*—Daily.
MATERIA MEDICA—*Samuel Baker, M. D.*—Four times a week.
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY—*Granville Sharp Pattison*, Esq.—Daily.
MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN—*R. W. Hall, M. D.*—4 times a week.
INSITUTES OF PHYSICK—*Maxwell M'Dowell, M. D.*—Four times a week.

The Professors of Anatomy and Midwifery are provided with such apparatus and preparations as are conducive to the improvement of their respective classes.

The Museum of the Professor of Surgery in variety, excellence, and number of preparations, natural and morbid, is far superior to any other in America.

The splendid Chymical and Philosophical apparatus, lately imported from France and England, and the Mineralogical Professor ample means of treating the various subjects of his course.

The Faculty of Medicine, anxious that the School of Physick in the University of Maryland should offer facilities equal to any other establishment in the United States, have determined to finish the present splendid buildings, and to add elegant rooms for a Museum, and various other accommodations.

Right Rev. BISHOP KEMP, D. D. Provost.
MAXWELL M'DOWELL, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty of Physick.

Aug. 25—36cow3t

The editors of the National Intelligencer is desired to insert the above once a week till the first of November. Richmond Enquirer once a week six times. Lexington Gazette, Cincinnati Inquisitor, Knoxville Intelligencer, Charleston Courier, and Savannah Republican will insert the same once a fortnight, 3 times, and forward their bill to the Federal Republican office for collection.

To John Curry and Mary Curry
Take Notice,

THAT I shall on the 18th day of September in the year 1820, take the depositions of John Reno and others, at the house of Jess. Reno, in the county of Muhlenburgh—and I shall also, on the 20th day of said month, in the year the 1820, take the deposition of Anthony Thompson and others, at the house of Samuel Hanbock, in the county of Daviss—and I shall also on the 22d day of the same month, take the deposition of John Vanada and others, at the house of Samuel Hopkins, esq. in the county of Henderson, to be read as evidence in Henderson Circuit Court, wherein I am defendant and you are complainant.

Yours, &c.
MARTIN VANADA.

August 3, 1820—31*2m

For Sale very low For Cash.

A PAIR OF WELL TRAINED

Match Horses;

Also, a large close covered

Jersey Wagon,

Almost new, with a set of SILVER MONNTED HARNESS, compleat. Application to be made at Mr. Lake Usher's Tavern.

Lexington, Aug. 10, 1820—33-4t

FOR SALE,

A LIFE estate, occupied by Geo. Adams for several years past, at Frogtown in Fayette county, of about

10 Acres of land,

Including the Mills, Still-House, two Stills &c. Blacksmith's Shop, Store House, Dwelling House, &c. As the same land was sold under a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court last fall, some credit will be given, and possession given immediately. For terms, apply to Mr. *DANIEL M'C. PAYNE*, of Lexington.

GREEN CLAY.

August 30, 1820.—35-3

Land for Sale.

A SMALL FARM lying in Jessamine county, about 2½ miles east of Nicholasville, containing

56 Acres of Land,

About 40 acres of which is cleared, the ballance is heavily timbered. The buildings are a tolerable comfortable Dwelling House, with other necessary out houses—a young Orchard of choice fruit just beginning to bear. It is unnecessary to give further particulars, as no doubt purchasers would wish to view the premises before they buy. The terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to the subscriber living near the premises.

JOHN PERRY.

August 30, 1820.—35*3t

CUT NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

40 KEGS 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d and 10d Philadelphia CUT NAILS, of an excellent quality, by the Keg or single pound. Apply to

M. J. NOUVEL.

Lex. Aug. 8, 1820.—33

TO THE
CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL.

The American Farmer.

THE first number of the AMERICAN FARMER, was issued on the 2d of April, 1819. It may be announced as an established National work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in ALL the states, contribute by their patronage and their pens, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science, and all improvements in the practice of AGRICULTURE and DOMESTIC ECONOMY—and to develope the means and designate plans of internal improvements generally constitute the chief objects to which the *American Farmer* is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in party politics, nor in the transient occurences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly, on a sheet the size of a large news paper, and folded so as to make eight pages—and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of fifty two numbers, a title page and an index, and numerous ENGRAVINGS to represent new implements, and improved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock and all the principal articles brougt for sale in the Baltimore market.

For the sum of Five Dollars, per annum to be paid in advance the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed. That is, when they fail to come to hand, duplicats shall be sent until every numbershall have been received.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the mail on letters addressed to him—should subscription money miscarry, he nevertheless, holds himself, bound to furnish the paper.

To those who may think the price of subscription too high, it may be remarked, that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Farmer will be found to contain as much as four volumes of the "Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia;" and four of that patriotic, and and exceedingly valuable work, sell for $12.

To shew that the American Farmer, is conducted in a manner to answer the great national purposes for which it was established, and that is not undeserving the encouragement of the Agriculturists of the United states, the following testimonials are respectfully submitted—others equally conclusive, might be offered.

Extract of a letter from Governor LLOYD, who is acknowledged to be one of the most wealthy, well informed and best managing farmers in the United States.

"*The Farmer, so far, is the best Agricultural compilation, in my humble opinion, that I have ever seen, and deserves the patronage of the public.*"

From the President of the Agricultural Society, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

"I am anxious to preserve the whole of the work, and wish it was in the hands of every farmer in the United States. It is by the diffusion of knowledge only, that we can expect our country to improve in Agriculture, which thy paper is admirably calculated to impart to all who will take pains to be improved by reading." Respectfully thy friend,

ROB. MOORE.

From an address delivered by Thomas Law, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's county.

"*Before I conclude, let me recommend to you the American Farmer, a paper which collects into a focus all the rays of light on Husbandry, which are emanated from every quarter of the globe—I have requested Mr. Skinner to give an annual index, which will make it equal to a library for a farmer.*"

From Doctor Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, North Carolina, a gentleman of high repute for his devotion to the interest of Agriculture, and for his attainments in other sciences.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gales—I request of you the favor to inform those respectable friends who have interested themselves in the success of the "Farmers Magazine," that the patronage proffered is not such as will justify its publication. The best service I can now render them is, to recommend to their notice the "*American Farmer,*" an Agricultural paper, published weekly by John S. Skinner of Baltimore. An acquaintance with this work will prevent any regret being experienced at the non-appearance of mine. CALVIN JONES.

The following notice was addressed at their own expense, through the public papers of that state, by the board of managers of the Agricultural Society.

TO THE PLANTERS OF S. CAROLINA.

The "American Farmer," which is, as appears from its title, devoted principally to subjects relating to agriculture, contains a great variety of matter, the result of actual and well digested experiments, embracing the whole range of domestic and rural economy, such as cannot fail, if duly observed, to be highly beneficial to your interests. The great object of this society is, to promote agriculture, and thereby advance the prosperity not of themselves individually, but of their fellow citizens generally. They believe they cannot more effectually, in this early stage of their organization, promote their object, than by recommending this paper to your perusal. They therefore take the liberty to recommend the American Farmer as highly worthy of your attention. By order of the Board of Managers,

J. J. CHAPPELL,
Vice-President presiding.

Extract from the proceedings of the agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia, at their last meeting, May 8, 1820.

"In order more generally to disseminate the agricultural intelligence and improvements made throughout the United States, the Society resolve to present each of its members with the first volume of the American Farmer, edited at Baltimore, by John S. Skinner, Esq.

"P. MINOR, Sec'y."

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a Journal devoted to the objects and conducted on the plan here described, are requested to transmit the names of subscribers—but ☞ *in all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent.* It will, however, be returned in any case, where the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the editor within three weeks.

An allowance of 10 per cent. will be made when claimed, on all monies received for, and remitted to the editor.

A few of the first volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious Index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the Banks of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par.

☞ All communications to be addressed to

JOHN S. SKINNER,
June 28, 1820 *Baltimore.*

☞ *Subscriptions for the American Farmer received at the Gazette Office, where the work may be seen.*

LEXINGTON
COFFEE HOUSE.

Benjamin Longhear,

STILL OCCUPIES THE HOUSE AT THE

(Sign of the Indian Queen)

AND having employed Mr. WM. LONG, a gentleman of experience and veracity, to superintend his stables, he is determined that no gentleman shall have the least occasion to find fault, either with the House or Stable. He feels grateful to his friends and the public for their support hitherto, and hopes in future to merit and receive their patronage.

He would do injustice to his feelings, were he not to return his most grateful thanks to his Masonic Brethren, for their kind and accommodating dispositions, manifested at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge.

36-4m Lexington, Ky. Sept. 7, 1820.

SHOE-MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the above business in Lexington, on Limestone street, a few doors below the Jail, where he will do any kind of

Shoe Making or Mending,

Either coarse or fine, which he will warrant to be well executed. He will make SHOES to any pattern, by the Leather being found, at the lowest prices, for which he will take all kinds of country produce, at the market prices. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

THOMAS IVEY.

Sept. 7, 1830—36

To all whom it may Concern,
Take Notice,

THAT on the 3d day of October next, I shall meet with the processioners and surveyor of Jessamine county, at the lower corner of the tract of Land which Lewis Bryan now lives on, and adjoining Jeremiah Frazier's—it being part of Gen. Adam Stephens's military survey of 1000 acres, to take depositions and to establish the corners around the same tract, and continue from day to day until finished, and do such other business as the law requires or may be necessary. Given under my hand this 7th day of Sept 1820.

36-4 ELIJAH CARMELL.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell a valuable TRACT OF LAND, in the county of Jessamine, and state of Kentucky, on the head waters of Clear Creek, containing

600 Acres,

Whereon the subscriber lives, well improved, with large Brick Buildings, and all other necessary out Houses; also an Apple Orchard of 500 trees, with timber and water equal to any in the county, with large pastures for stock raising—also, a Tan Yard, Dwelling House, and all the necessary houses, with first rate spring and creek water—also a Saw Mill, Grist Mill and Distillery. This place suits well for dividing, as there are several houses with springs on it. The above land will be sold low for U. States Paper of Silver—and a better bargain will be given between this and Christmas, than will be had after that time. For terms apply to the subscriber, or PHILLIP G. SMITH, living near Mount-Pleasant Meeting house, Jessamine county.

WM. HUGHES.

August 30, 1820—35*3

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION lying in Jessamine county, on Curd's road, 9 miles from Lexington and 5 from Nicholasville, containing

310 Acres,

All under fence except a few acres, about 120 or 30 acres cleared, the ballance well timbered; an excellent Orchard on each end; two good springs, one an exception. I would sell the whole or a part. For particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NATHANIEL DUNN.

August 30, 1820—35*

LAW OFFICE.

U. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson,

WILL Practice LAW in conjunction in the Scott and Fayette Courts. Their Office is kept in Georgetown, opposite captain Branin's Tavern.

51-3m December 17, 1819.

Cash will be given for
TALLOW & SOAP GREASE,

DELIVERED at my Soap and Candle Factory, at the corner of Main-Cross and Water-streets, at the lower end of the lower Market-house, Lexington, or at the Great Crossings, Scott county.

JOHN BRIDGES.

Deccember 30.—53

Straw Bonnets.

Mrs. Saunders,

HAS just received a good supply of Straw Bonnets, some of them elegantly fine:—Also, Gymps and Leghorns, and every article usually kept in the Millinary line, with Ribbons and Domestic Cottons.

33-3 Lexington, Aug. 8th, 1820.

Strayed or Stolen,

ON the 9th inst. from the Rack of Levy Murry, Lexington, on Water-street, a BAY MARE, SADDLE and BRIDLE—The Saddle, buckskin quilted seat, plated stirrup irons—the Bridle a plated bit with the letter M on each side of the bit. The Mare about fifteen hands, a blemish in the near eye, shod all round, no brands or flesh mark recollected. Any person delivering the said Mare, Saddle and Bridle, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN BOYD.

August 10, 1820—33

N. B. The mare is about 9 or ten years old.

BLANKS,
For sale at this Office.

Laws of the United States.

By Authority.

AN ACT

To incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington, and to repeal all acts heretofore passed for that purpose.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia," and the act supplementary to the same, passed on the 24th of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, and the act entitled "An act further to amend the charter of the city of Washington," and all other acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided, however*, That the mayor, the members of the board of aldermen, and members of the board of common council of the corporation of the said city, shall and may remain and continue as such, for and during the terms for which they have been respectively appointed, subject to the terms and conditions in such cases legally made and provided; and all acts or things done, or which may be done, by them, in pursuance to the provisions, or by virtue of the authority, of the said acts, or either of them, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this, shall be valid, and of as full force and effect as if the said act had hot have been repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the inhabitants of the city of Washington shall continue to be a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and the Board of Common Council of the city of Washington," to be elected by ballot, as hereinafter directed; and, by their corporate names, may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, grant and receive, and do all other acts as natural persons; may purchase and hold real, personal, and mixed property, or dispose of the same, for the benefit of the city; and may have and use a city seal, and break and alter the same at pleasure.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the mayor of the said city shall be elected, on the first Monday in June next, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, at the same time and place, in the same manner, and by the persons qualified to vote for members of the board of aldermen and the board of common council. That the commissioners hereinafter mentioned shall make out duplicate certificates of the result of the election of mayor; and shall return one to the board of aldermen, and the other to the board of common council, on the Monday next ensuing the election; and the person having the greatest number of votes shall be mayor: but in case two or more persons, highest in vote, shall have an equal number of votes, then it shall be lawful for the board of aldermen and the board of common council, to proceed forthwith, by ballot, in joint meeting, to determine the choice between such persons. The mayor shall, on the Monday next ensuing his election, before he enters on the duties of his office, in the presence of the board of aldermen and common council, in joint meeting, take an oath, to be administered by a justice of the peace, "lawfully to execute the duties of his office, to the best of his skill and judgment, without favor or partiality." He shall, ex officio, have and exercise all the powers, authority, and jurisdiction of a justice of the peace for Washington county, within the said county. He shall nominate, and, with the consent of the board of alderman, appoint to all offices under the corporation, (except commissioners of election,) and may remove any such officer from office at his will and pleasure. He shall appoint persons to fill up all vacancies which may occur during the recess of the board of aldermen, to hold such appointments until the end of the then ensuing session. He may convene the two boards when, in his opinion, the public good may require it; and he shall lay before them, from time to time, in writing, such alterations in the laws of the corporation as he may deem necessary and proper, and he shall receive, for his services, annually, a just and reasonable compensation, to be allowed and fixed by the two boards, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during his continuance in office. Any person shall be eligible to the office of mayor who is a free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained to the age of thirty years, who shall have resided in the said city for two years immediately preceding his election, and who shall be the bona fide owner of a freehold estate in the said city; and no other person shall be eligible to the said office. In case of the refusal of any person to accept the office of mayor, upon his election thereto, or of his death, resignation, inability, or removal from the city, the said board shall assemble and elect another in his place, to serve for the remainder of the term, or during such inability.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the board of aldermen shall consist of two members, to be resident in and chosen from each ward, by the qualified voters therein, and to be elected for two years from the Monday next ensuing their election; and the board of common council shall consist of three members, to be residents in and chosen from each ward, by the qualified voters therein, and to be elected for one year from the Monday next ensuing their election; and each board shall meet at the council chamber on the second Monday in June next, for the despatch of business, at ten o'clock in the morning, and at the same hour on the second Monday in June, in every year thereafter; and at such other times as the two boards may, by law, direct. A majority of each board shall be necessary to form a quorum to do business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day: they may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, and allow such compensation for the attendance of the members, as they may, by law, provide; each board shall appoint its own President, who shall preside during its sessions, and who shall be entitled to vote on all questions; they shall settle their rules of proceedings, appoint their own officers, regulate their respective compensations, and remove them at pleasure; and may, with the concurrence of three-fourths of the whole, expel any member for disorderly behavior, or misconduct in office, but not a second time for the same offence; each board shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays shall be entered thereon, at the request of any member, and their deliberations shall be public. All ordinances or acts passed by the two boards shall be sent to the mayor for his approbation, and, when approved by him shall be obligatory as such. But if the mayor shall not approve of any ordinance or act, so sent to him, he shall return the same within five days, with his reasons in writing therefor; and if two-thirds of both boards, on re-consideration thereof, agree to pass the same, it shall be in force, in like manner as if he had approved it; but, if the two boards shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, the same shall not be obligatory.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be eligible for a seat in the board of aldermen, or board of common council, unless he shall be more than twenty-five years of age, a free white male citizen of the United States, and shall have been a resident of the city of Washington for one year next preceding the day of election, and shall, at the time of his election, be a resident of the ward for which he shall be elected, and be then the bona fide owner of a freehold estate in the said city, and shall have been assessed on the book of the corporation, for the year ending on the thirty-first of December next ensuing the day of election. And every free white male citizen of the United States, of lawful age, who shall have resided in the city of Washington for one year next preceding the day of election, and shall be a resident of the ward in which he shall offer to vote, and who shall have been assessed on the books of the corporation, for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding the day of election, and who shall have paid all taxes legally assessed and due on personal property, when legally required to pay the same; and no other person shall be entitled to a vote at any election for members of the two boards. And it shall be the duty of the register of the city, or such officer as the corporation may hereafter direct, to furnish the commissioners of elections in each ward, previous to opening the polls, at every election, a list of persons having a right to vote, agreeably to the provisions of this section.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That an election for members of the board of aldermen and board of common council, shall be held on the first Monday of June next, and on the first Monday in June annually thereafter; and all elections shall be held by three commissioners to be appointed in each ward, by the two boards in joint meeting, which appointment shall be at least ten days previous to the day of each election. And it shall be the duty of the commissioners so appointed to give at least five days previous public notice of the place in each ward where such elections are to be held. The commissioners shall, before they receive any ballot, severally take an oath or affirmation, to be administered by some justice of the peace, for the county of Washington, "truly and faithfully to receive and return the votes of such persons as are by law entitled to vote for members of the board of aldermen and board of common council, in their respective wards, according to the best of their judgment and understanding; and not knowingly to receive or return the vote of any person who is not entitled to the same." The polls shall be opened at ten o'clock in the morning, and be closed at seven o'clock in the evening of the same day. Immediately on closing the polls, the said commissioners for each ward, or a majority of them, shall count the ballots and make out, under their hands and seals, a correct return of the persons having the greatest number of legal votes for members of the board of aldermen and for members of the board of common council, respectively, together with the number of votes given to each person voted for; and the persons having the greatest number of votes for the two boards respectively shall be duly elected, and, in all cases of an equality of votes, the commissioners shall decide the choice by lot. The said returns shall be returned to the mayor, on the day succeeding the election, who shall cause the result of the election to be published in some newspaper published in the city of Washington; a duplicate return shall, together with a list of the persons who voted at such election, also be made on the day succeeding the election to the register of the city, who shall preserve and record the same; and shall, within two days thereafter, notify the several persons so returned of their election. And each board shall judge of the legality of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and shall supply vacancies in its own body, by causing elections to be held to fill the same, and appoint commissioners to hold the same; and such commissioners shall give at least five days public notice of the time and place of holding such elections; each of the members of either board shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take an oath or affirmation "faithfully to execute the duties of his office to the best of his knowledge and ability," which oath or affirmation shall be administered by the mayor or some justice of the peace for the county of Washington.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the corporation aforesaid shall have full power and authority to lay and collect taxes upon the real and personal property within the said city, provided that no tax shall be laid upon real property at a higher rate than three quarters of one per centum on the assessment valuation thereof, except for the special purposes hereinafter provided; and that no tax shall be laid upon the wearing apparel, or necessary tools and implements used in carrying on the trade or occupation of any person; nor shall the same be subject to distress and sale for any tax; and, after providing for all objects of a general nature, the taxes raised on assessable property in each ward shall be expended therein, and in no other; to establish a board of health, with competent authority to enforce its regulations, and to establish such other regulations as may be necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases, and for the preservation of the health of the city; to prevent and remove nuisances; to establish night watches or patrols, and erect lamps in the streets; to preserve the navigation of the Potomac and Anacostia rivers adjoining the city; to erect, repair, and regulate public wharves, and to deepen creeks, docks, and basins; to regulate the manner of erecting, and rules of wharfage at private wharve; to regulate the stationing, anchorage and mooring of vessels; to provide for licensing, taxing, and regulating auctions, retailers, ordinaries and taverns, hackney carriages, wagons, carts and drays, pawn brokers, venders of lottery tickets, money changers, and hawkers and pedlars; to provide for licensing, taxing, regulating or restraining theatrical or public shows and amusements; to restrain or prohibit tippling houses, lotteries and all kinds of gaming; to regulate and establish markets, to erect and repair and repair bridges; to open and keep in repair streets, avenues, lanes, allies, drains and sewers, agreeably to the plan of the city; to supply the city with water; to provide for the safe keeping of the standard weights and measures as fixed by Congress, and for the regulation of all weights and measures used in the city; to regulate the sweeping of chimneys, and fix the rates of fees therefor; to provide for the prevention and extinguishment of fires; to regulate the size of bricks to be made or used, and provide for the inspection of lumber and other building materials to be sold in the city; to regulate, with the approbation of the President of the United States, the manner of erecting, and the materials to be used in the erection of houses; to regulate the inspection of tobacco, flour, butter and lard, in casks or boxes, and salted provisions; to regulate the guaging of casks and liquors; the storage of gun powder, and all naval and military stores not the property of the United States; and the weight and quality of bread; to impose and appropriate fines, penalties, and forfeitures, for the breach of their laws or ordinances; and to provide for the appointment of inspectors, constables, and such other officers as may be necessary to execute the laws of the corporation.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to lay taxes on particular wards, parts, or sections, of the city, for their particular local improvements, and, upon application of the owners of more than one half of the property upon any portion of a street, to cause the curb stones to be set, and the foot ways to be paved, on such portion of a street, and to lay a tax on such property, to the amount of the expence therefor: Provided, That such tax shall not exceed three dollars per front foot; &c, upon a like application, to cause the carriage way of any portion of a street to be paved, or lamps to be erected therein, and light the same, and lay a tax not exceeding the whole expense thereof, in due proportion, on the lots fronting on such portion of a street; and, also, to impose an addition or interest on the amounts of any such taxes, not exceeding ten per centum per annum, when the same shall not have been paid within thirty days after the same shall have become due. The said corporation shall also have power and authority to provide for the establishment and superintendence of pulic schools, and to endow the same; to establish and erect hospitals or heat-houses, watch, and work-houses, houses of correction, penitentiary & other public buildings, and to lay and collect taxes for the expences thereof, to regulate party or other walls and fences, and to determine by whom the same shall be kept in repair; to cause new alleys to be opened through the squares, and to extend those already laid out, upon the application of the owners of more than one half the property in such squares: Provided, That the damages which may accrue thereby, to any individual or individuals, shall be first ascertained by a jury, to be summoned and impannelled by the Marshal of the District of Columbia, (and it is hereby made his duty to summon and impannel the same, in all such cases, upon application to him in writing by the mayor of the city,) and such damages to be paid by the corporation; the amount thereof, and the expenses according, shall be levied in due proportion upon the individuals whose property on such squares shall be benefitted thereby, and collected as other taxes are; to occupy and improve, for public purposes, by and with the consent of the President of the United States, any part of the public and open spaces and squares in said city, not interfering with any private rights; to regulate the admeasurement and weight by which all articles brought into the city for sale shall be disposed of; to provide for the appointment of appraisers and measurers of builders' work and materials, and also of wood, coal, grain, and lumber; to restrain and prohibit the nightly and other disorderly meeting of slaves, free negroes, and mulattoes, and to punish such slaves by whipping, not exceeding forty stripes, or by imprisonment, not exceeding six months for any one offience, and to punish such free negroes and mulatoes, by penalties, not exceeding twenty dollars for any one offence, and in case of the inability of any such free negro or mulatto to pay any such penalty and cost thereon, to cause him or her to be confined to labor for any time not exceeding six calendar months; to cause all vagrants, idle, or disorderly persons, all persons of evil life or ill fame, and all such as have no visible means of support, or are likely to become charitable to the corporation as paupers, or are found begging or drunk in or about the streets, or loitering in or about tippling houses, or who can show no reasonable causes of business or employment in the city, and all suspicious persons who have no fixed place of residence, or who cannot give a good account of themselves; and eves-droppers and night-walkers, all who shall be guilty of open profanity, or grossly indecent language or behavior publicly in the streets; all public prostitutes, and such as lead a notoriously lewd or lascivious course of life, and all such as keep public gaming tables, or gaming houses, to give security for their good behavior for a reasonable time, to indemnify the city against any charge for their support, and, in case of their refusal or inability to give such security, to cause them to be confined to labor until such security shall be given, not exceeding, however, one year at a time; but, if they shall be found again offending, the like proceedings may be had, and, from time to time, as often as may be necessary; to enforce the departure of such vagrants and paupers as may come into the city to reside, unless they shall give ample security that they will not become charitable on the corporation for their support; to provide for the binding out as apprentices of poor orphan children, and the children of drunkards, vagrants and paupers; to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which free negroes and mulattoes may reside in the city; to authorize with the approbation of the President of the United States, the drawing of lotteries for the erection of bridges, and effecting any important improvements in the city, which the ordinary revenue thereof will not accomplish, for the term of ten years: Provided, That the amount so authorised to be raised in each year shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, clear of expenses; to take care of and regulate burial grounds; to punish corporally any colored servant or slave for a breach of any of their laws or ordinances, unless the owner or holder of such servant or slave shall pay the fine in such cases provided; and to pass all laws which shall be deemed necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by this act in the said corporation or its officers.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Marshal of the district of Columbia shall receive and safely keep within the jail for the county of Washington, at the expense of the said corporation all persons committed thereto, under or by authority of the provisions of this act. And in all cases where suit shall be brought before a justice of the peace, for the recovery of any fine or penalty arising or incurred for a breach of any law or ordinance of the corporation, execution shall and may be issued as in all other cases of small debts.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That real property, whether improved or unimproved, in the city of Washington, on which two or more years' taxes shall have remained due and unpaid, or on which any special tax, imposed by virtue or authority of the provisions of this act, shall have remained unpaid for two or more years after the same shall have become due, or so much thereof, not less than a lot, (when the property upon which the tax has accrued is not less than that quantity,) as may be necessary to pay any such taxes, with all legal costs and charges arising thereon, may be sold at public sale to satisfy the corporation therefor: Provided, That public notice be given of the time and place of sale, by advertising once a week, in some newspaper printed in the City of Washington, for at least six months, where the property is assessed to persons residing out of the United States, for three months where the property is assessed to persons residing in the United States, but without the District of Columbia: and for six weeks, where the property is assessed to persons residing within the District of Columbia; in which advertisement shall be stated the number of the lot or lots, (if the square has been divided into lots,) the number of the square or squares, or other sufficient definite description of the property selected for sale, the name of the person or persons to whom the same may have been assessed, for the respective years' taxes due thereon, as also the name of the person to whom the same is assessed, and the aggregate amount of taxes due. The purchaser or purchasers of any such property shall pay, at the time of such sale, the amount of the taxes due on the property so purchased by him, her, or them respectively, with the amount of the expenses of sale; and he, she, or they, shall pay the residue of the purchase money within ten days after the expiration of two years from the day of sale, to the collector of taxes, or other officer of the corporation authorized to receive the same; and the amount of such residue shall be placed in the city treasury, where it shall remain, subject to the order of the original proprietor or proprietors, his, her, or their legal representatives; and the purchaser or purchasers shall receive a title in fee simple, in and to the lot or lots so sold and purchased under the hand of the Mayor and seal of the corporation, which shall be deemed good and valid in law and equity: Provided, nevertheless, That if, within two years from the day of any such sale, or before any such purchaser or purchasers shall have paid the residue of the purchase money as aforesaid, the proprietor or proprietors of any property which shall have been sold as aforesaid, his, her, or their, heirs, agents, or legal representatives, shall repay to such purchaser or purchasers the moneys paid for the taxes, and expenses as aforesaid, together with ten per centum per annum, as interest thereon, or make a tender thereof, or shall deposit the same in the hands of the Mayor of the City, or other officer of the corporation appointed to receive the same for the use of such purchaser or purchasers, and subject to his, her, or their, heirs or legal representatives' order, of which such purchaser, his heirs or legal representatives, shall be immediately informed by notice, in some newspaper printed in the City of Washington, or otherwise, he, she, or they, shall be reinstated in his, her, or their, original right and title, as if no such sale had been made. And if any such purchaser shall fail to pay the residue of the purchase money as aforesaid, within the time required by this section, for any property so purchased by him, he shall pay ten per centum per annum, as interest thereon, and in addition to such residue, to be computed from the expiration of the two years as aforesaid, until the actual payment of such residue, and the receiving of a conveyance from the corporation; and the said interest shall alike be subject to the order of the original proprietor or proprietors, as the residue of the purchase money as aforesaid: Provided, Also, That no sale shall be made, in pursuance of this section, of any improved property whereon there is personel property of sufficient value to pay the said taxes; and that minors, mortgagees, or others having equitable interests in real property, which property shall be sold for taxes as aforesaid, shall be allowed one year after such minors' coming to or being of full age, or after such mortgagees and others having equitable interests obtaining possession of, or a decree for the sale of such property, to redeem the property so sold from the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their assigns, on paying the amount of purchase money so paid therefor, with ten per cent. interest thereon as aforesaid, and all the taxes that have been paid thereon by the purchaser, or his assigns, between the day of sale and the period of such redemption, with ten per cent. interest on the amount of such taxes, and also the full value of the improvements which may have been made or erected on such property, by the purchaser, or his assigns, while the same was in his or their possession. And provided, moreover, That where the estate of the tenant in default, as for years, or for life or lives shall be sufficient to defray the taxes chargeable thereupon, such estate only shall be liable to be sold under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer, (duly authorised) to postpone, after such advertisement, the sale of any property advertised according to the provisions of the foregoing section, to any further day, for the want of bidders, he giving public notice of such postponement, and the sale made at such postponed time shall be equally valid as if made on the day stated in the advertisement.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the person or persons appointed to collect any tax imposed by virtue of the powers granted by this act, shall have authority to collect the same by distress and sale of goods and chattels of the persons chargeable therewith; but no such sale shall be made unless ten days previous notice thereof be given in some newspaper printed in the city of Washington. And the provisions of the acts of assembly of Maryland, now in force within the county of Washington, relating to the right of replevying personal property taken in execution for public taxes, shall apply to all cases of personal property taken by distress to satisfy taxes imposed by virtue of this act.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the levy court of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, shall not possess the power of assessing any tax on property in the city of Washington; nor shall the corporation of the said city be obliged to contribute, in any manner, towards the expenses or expenditures of the said court, except for the one half part of the expenses incurred on account of the orphans' court, the office of coroner, the jail of said county, and the opening and repairing of roads in the county of Washington, east of Rockcreek, leading directly to the city of Washington, but the said corporation shall have the sole control and management of the bridge across or over Rockcreek, at the termination of K. street north; and shall be chargeable with the expense of keeping the same in repair, and rebuilding it when necessary.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of the circuit court, and the register of wills, for the county of Washington, respectively, shall furnish the register of the city, or other officer of the corporation, appointed to receive the same, in or about the first Monday in January and July, in every year, correct lists of the transfers of real property in the city, during the next preceding half year, so far as can be ascertained by the records in their respective offices; and the said corporation shall make to the said clerk and register of wills such compensation therefor as shall be agreed on between the respective parties, not exceeding six cents for each transfer on such lists.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner of public buildings, or other person appointed to superintend the United States' disbursements in the city of Washington, shall re-imburse to the said corporation a just proportion of any expense which may hereafter be incurred in laying open, paving, or otherwise improving, any of the streets or avennes in front of, or adjoining to, or which may pass through, or between, any of the public squares or reservations of the United States, on any such street or avenue, with the whole extent of the two sides thereof; and he shall cause the curb stones to be set, and foot ways to be paved, on the side or sides of any such street or avenue, whenever the said corporation shall, by law, direct such improvements to be made by the proprietors of the lots on the opposite side of any such street or avenue, or adjacent to any such square or reservation; and he shall cause the foot-ways to be paved, and the curb stones to be set, in front of any lot or lots, belonging to the United States, when the like improvements shall be ordered by the corporation, in front of the lots adjoining, or squares adjacent thereto; and he shall defray the expenses directed by this section out of any moneys arising from the sale of lots in the city of Washington, belonging to the United States, and from no other fund.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the present board of aldermen and common council shall, before the last Monday in May next, divide the said city into as many wards as, in their opinion shall be most conducive to the interests of the city; & the boards of aldermen and common council may, from time to time, as the interest of the city may require, alter the number and boundaries of the said wards: *Provided*, That the said wards shall, at all times, be so laid off, altered and bounded, that each ward shall comprise, as near as may be, an equal number of the inhabitants of the said city: *And, provided, however*, That if such division shall not be made prior to the said last Monday in May, then the said city shall be divided into six wards, in the manner following, to wit: All that part of said city to the westward of Sixteenth street west shall constitute the first; that part to the east ward of Sixteenth street west, and to the westward of Tenth street west, shall constitute the second; that part to the eastward of Tenth street west, to the westward of First street west, and to the northward of E. street south, shall constitute the third; that part to the eastward of First street west, to the westward of Eighth street east, and to the northward of E. street south, shall constitute the fourth; that part to the eastward of Tenth street east, to the westward of Fourth street east, and to the southward of E. street south, shall constitute the fifth; and the residue of the city shall constitute the sixth ward. The expenses which may be incurred in improving and repairing the streets which form the bonndaries of the several wards, shall be defrayed out of the taxes raised in the several wards which adjoin the same, respectively, in equal proportions: and the present boards of aldermen and common council shall, before the first Monday in June next, apportion, by law, such portions of the debt of the city, as have been heretofore chargeable to the existing wards, amongst the wards established by this section, upon just and equitable principles. And the board of aldermen shall, so soon as the same shall have been organized, on the second Monday in June next, divide the members into two classes in the manner following, to wit: Those members who are now in office, and, by virtue of their election in June last, shall be entitled to take their seats in the new board, as members from the wards in which they shall, respectively, reside, shall be placed in the first class, and those members who shall be elected from the same wards in Jone next, shall be placed in the second class; and the other members shall be placed in their respective classes by lot; and the seats of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the first year, and the seats of the second class shall be vacated at the end of the second year, so that one member shall be elected in each ward every year thereafter. And the members of the board of aldermen shall be, hereafter, ex officio, justices of the peace for the county of Washington, unless holding commissions in the army or navy of the United States.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force for and during the term of twenty years, and until congress shall, by law, determine otherwise.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Washington, May, 15 1820.—Approved
JAMES MONROE.

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